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developed cells, so that sections show about 20 cortex tubes; bracts at the leaf-nodes equally developed all around, slender, long, acuminate-pointed, about 60 in diam. The oogonia seem to be distinctly stipitate, the oospores average 560 long by 365 to 390 broad, with 8 (10–11) striae. The coronula is short, broad and square-shaped. Antheridia are rather rarely found, 293 in diam.; when present, conjoined.

This species was collected in Mikawa, Tennu pond, and distributed as No. 10 of my Japanese exsiccatae.

No. 18, same species and variety as the last, collected in Tokio, Shinbashi pond, and distributed as No. 11 of my exsiccatae Japonicae. Nos. 19, 20 and 21, *Nitella pulchella* Allen, collected respectively in Chikubushima pond, Mikawa Tennu pond, and Tokio Shinbashi pond, and distributed as Nos. 13 and 14 in my exsiccatae Japonicae.

As a matter of record it may be well to add that the following list of Exsiccatae Japonicae has been distributed as far as specimens would allow; of *N. sublucens* Allen only fourteen specimens could be sent out.

CHARACEAE JAPONICAE EXSICCATAE.

DISTRIBUTAE A T. F. ALLEN.

I

1 Chara fragilis Desv.
2 Nitella coronata Ziz.
3 Nitella coronata Ziz.
4 Nitella Japonica Allen.
5 Nitella mucronata A. Br.
var. tenuior A. Br.
6 Nitella Japonica Allen.
7 Nitella orientalis Allen.
8 Nitella pulchella Allen.
9 Nitella Japonica Allen.
10 Chara gymnopitys A. Br.
var. "alpha" A, Br.
11 Chara gymnopitys A. Br.
var "alpha" A. Br.
12 Nitella paucicostata Allen.
13 Nitella pulchella Allen.
14 Nitella pulchella Allen.
15 Nitella subglomerata A. Br.
var. Japonica Allen.
16 Nitella sublucens Allen.
17 Nitella oligospira A. Br.

Tradescantia Virginica var. villosa Watson.

There are doubts whether this is a variety of *Tradescantia Virginica* L. or should have specific rank. Forms are found which apparently connect the extremes and make it difficult to draw the line of separation. As the two are found growing in company at Forest Hill, in the southern border of Chicago, and where they are clearly distinct, I have had a good chance to observe them for several years in their native condition. I first met with the variety in 1878, and have watched it more or less since. At that time it was not easy to refer this low or dwarf plant, broad leaved, green and early maturing, to *Tradescantia Virginica* as described in the books, usually a much taller, smooth, narrow-leaved and glaucous plant, which kept on flowering throughout the summer. Still more than their different look, it was their early flowering and disappearance which particularly called attention to them. Rafinesque, in the species which he made out and gives in his "New Flora and Botany of North America," calls some "vernal" and others "estival."* This holds good between the two found here. Notes made in 1878 give the time of gathering as May 30th. Those of 1880 state that hundreds were examined on June 11th, and none were in flower, all having gone to seed. *Tradescantia Virginica* was then fairly in its season of bloom, only a few having passed that stage. May 12, 1894, a few of the low kind were found in flower; on the 21st they were in great abundance. At the latter date but three of the other form were found in flower after a long search. On June 19th half a dozen flowers of the low form were discovered after a search of an hour or more in spots where the plants were most numerous. The taller form was then in full bloom everywhere. The stems of the low form were mostly dead or dying, some lying flat on the ground. Their season was virtually over. A number of plants of *T. Virginica* were seen in flower August 16th. The last one observed was on August 29th, except a single plant on October 2d, probably a case of flowering the second time. The broad leaved form behaves like a vernal plant, early in the season maturing its buds for the coming year, its aerial parts then disappearing, a process mostly completed by the last of June. Some of the other form will have passed their floral season then, but others keep up the succession so that they are common or even abundant in July. I have as yet detected the low kind in but one locality, while the other grows in profusion wherever the conditions are suitable.

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*l. c. p. 84 ff.

The two do not intergrade here, something which might be expected where they are so intimately associated in some places that both forms can be taken up with the same handful of earth, with their roots intermingling. Hence there is little difficulty in distinguishing each, their involucral leaves in most cases being at once decisive. Sometimes the typical form becomes low, and occasionally pilose, generally in poor soil or in the sand region, but it preserves the main characteristics of the plant, and rarely deceives one.

As found here the following descriptions will give their points of similarity or difference:

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA L.

Plants glaucous, stems single or clustered, 1–5 feet high, generally 1½–3 feet, simple, or frequently branched, smooth. Leaves channeled, narrow, linear to linear-lanceolate, scarcely ciliate except at base, the sheaths and base of the leaves on the lower part of the stem sometimes pilose. Involucral leaves mostly shorter than the stem-leaves, generally much shorter, often abruptly contracted from an ovate base, which usually sheaths the umbel when in bud. Umbel simple, many flowered. Peduncles and calyx smooth. Flowers blue, varying to purplish blue. Roots coarsely fibrous, variable in color, whitish to yellow.

Abundant in open woods, fields and borders of woods.

May–August.

T. VIRGINICA L. var. VILLOSA Watson.

Plants green, rarely glaucous, stems single or oftener clustered, 2–15 in. high, mostly 5–10 in., simple or occasionally branched, sometimes flexuose, smooth or hairy. Leaves flattish, prominently nerved, broadly linear to linear lanceolate, ciliolate, hairy or roughish with short hairs, especially the upper, the lower becoming smooth or smoothish. Involucral leaves usually longer and broader than the stem leaves, ½–1¼ in. wide, gradually tapering from the base, which scarcely or not at all sheaths the simple, many flowered umbel. Peduncles and calyx villous. Flowers commonly purplish-blue, varying to blue. Roots coarsely fibrous, yellow, often deep yellow.

Woods or borders of woods, frequently in rather dense woods.

May–June.*

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*Torrey (Flora of the Northern and Middle Sections of the United States, 1824, 335), describes *T. Virginica* as if he had this form in hand. He says the stem is "about a foot high," the involucrum "large, 2-leaved," "flowers pubescent." May is given as the time of flowering. He adds, "My specimens are from Lake Michgan."

CHICAGO, ILL. E. J. HILL.